

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1832.

[NO. 777.]

VOL. XV.

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line for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding
line. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York,
a handsome assortment of GOODS, (latey se-
lected by himself from the last arrivals) suitable for
the present and approaching season, and will dis-
pose of them upon as good terms as any ever offered
in this market. Also a good assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,
China and GLASS WARE, HATS, SHOES and
REBELLES. The public is respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
76-3t.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the
town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north
side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market
Square, a fresh Stock of
Dry Goods,
comprising a general assortment of every thing that
is new and fashionable.
J. R. McCORMAC.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,
FROM their regular and other customers as well
as the public in general, that their spring supply
of **FANCY DRY GOODS,**
has arrived. Among their assortment will be found
all the new and fashionable—all of which will be
offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

New Firm.

DRAKE & ATKINS.
THE Merchants having associated themselves in
the Mercantile Line, will transact business in fu-
ture, under the Firm which appears at the head of
this article. They have taken a stand for the present,
on the corner of the Exchange Square, where they
are nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where they
will have a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Which will be sold on terms to suit the exigency of
the times, either for cash or country produce.—Also,
One Patent Balance, complete.
EUGENE B. DRAKE,
GEORGE B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1832. 76 4w

N. B.—All persons indebted to either of the Sub-
scribers, for articles purchased previous to this date,
are earnestly solicited to settle the same immediately.
E. B. D.
G. B. A.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
NEW AND NEW ORLEANS SUGARS, in blads,
ditto, in bbls.
8 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A Temperance Meeting of the North Carolina
State Temperance Society will be held on the 9th May
at Fayetteville. Representatives and reports from
auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested.
T. P. HUNT,
Cor. Sec. N. C. T. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Proprietors of
the new Steam Boat JOHN
WALKER, give notice to
Merchants and others, inter-
ested, that the **RATES OF**
FREIGHT on Dry Goods have been reduced nearly
one half less than the printed Rates of the Henrietta
Steam Boat Company of July 1st, 1830. A reduction
of other articles is contemplated; in the mean time
freight will be carried up almost as low as at present
on the Pole Boats.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1832. 75-3t.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat
Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large
and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and Letter Paper, Iron
and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which
they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.
NOTT & STARR.
April 19, 1832. 75-6w.

A Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most
advantageous terms, the Dwelling House and
lot situated on the corner of Mumford and Donald-
son streets. The improvements are nearly new, and
will be found to unite
with the lot corner of Old and Union streets.—
The house is very convenient for the erection of Ware-
houses.—Apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.
April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

THE Subscriber has received from New York,
a handsome assortment of GOODS, (latey se-
lected by himself from the last arrivals) suitable for
the present and approaching season, and will dis-
pose of them upon as good terms as any ever offered
in this market. Also a good assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,
China and GLASS WARE, HATS, SHOES and
REBELLES. The public is respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
76-3t.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New
York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant sup-
ply of **FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,** com-
prising a very extensive assortment of **English, Ger-
man, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry**
Goods, selected with the utmost care from the latest
Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he of-
fers to **WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS,** as low
as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in
this market. Among his assortment will be found all
that is **NEW and FASHIONABLE,** comprising in
part the following:

Extra super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinets,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Marcellines, and
Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy c'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & beautiful selection of **FANCY CALICOES,**
of every description, and **UNUSUALLY CHEAP.**
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheetings. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7 & 8-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye dimity. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity. 1 do. Russia do.
1 do. do. low priced furniture ditto.

2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazette
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do.
72 ps super fig'd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tanned and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Ornaburg, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortment 3 4 7 8 4 4 & 5-4 brown sheetings
and shirtings (snurings)
3-4 7 8 4 4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7 8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck &
side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Fig'd & plain Gros de Indes
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful
article. Heavy blk sinchews and saracens.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerins, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and coté paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Floreances
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Rich Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Valentin Netts,
Black worsted barees and gauzes
Rich embroidered belt ribbon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribbons
A few sets rich bonnet ribbons, superior to any ever
offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribbons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barge scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barge and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indes and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without
borders

Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins' mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway do do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces
and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with
and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hks. of
superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Buses,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pinchons and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicams,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horeskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
Hhds. N. E. RUM,
A few bls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

A GOOD workman, of moral character and steady
habits, would find employment as a Journeyman
Carpenter in the above business, by immediate applica-
tion to the Post Master at this Office. A man with-
out a family would be preferred.
HERMAN ALLEN.
Hone Factory Post Office,
Randolph, N. C., 3d month 12th, 1832. 75-3t.

Richard Maynard & Co.,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west
of Wilkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and
general assortment of
**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hat-
ter's Materials, &c.**
Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an as-
sortment of Landreth's

Garden Seeds.

April 3. 74tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old
Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street,
where he is now receiving a large and general as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by
wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms
both accommodating as to time and reasonable
as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay
street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Ro-
binson and Mr. A. Graham. Also, the Lot corner of
Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street,
late in the occupancy of Messrs. Jas. H. Hooper and
John Selph. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Mrs. M. R. Anderson.
April 9, 1832. 75 6w.

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

RENAWAY from the subscriber on the 31st March,
his apprentice boy by the name of **Will McGill**,
now between 19 and 20 years of age, and was bound
to him until he would be 21 by his father, Neill Mc-
Gill, residing in Cumberland county, where it is ex-
pected he will aim to go, he had on when he left me
a green broadcloth coat, light colored satinet pan-
taloons and a fine fur hat; he is about 5 feet 7 inches
high, dark hair and eyes. The above reward will be
paid to any person that will bring him to me, but
no charges. All persons are hereby forewarned from
employing or harboring said apprentice, as I am de-
termined to enforce the law against any one that will
do so.

A. G. WILKINSON.
Charlotte, April 3, 1832. 75 3t.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Dec. 23d, 1831, on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.
(CONTINUED.)

MR. HENRY ROSE said—

Mr. Speaker: It has fallen to my lot, after the to-
pics of this discussion and the patience of the House
have been greatly exhausted, to rise in this debate
I must be pardoned therefore, if I invoke in behalf
of the remarks I shall have the honor to submit, a
share of that patient attention which has been so libe-
rally accorded to those who have preceded me.
No one, sir, who has participated in this discussion
has been surrounded with so many circumstances of
delicacy and embarrassment, as the individual now
addressing you. On the one hand, charged with the
important trust of representing, in this body, the pub-
lic interests of a community peculiarly commercial,
who hold a deep stake in every measure likely to af-
fect the general wealth, and who look up to me, on this
occasion, for their vindication against *unwarranted* and
unmerited imputation: On the other, connected by ties
of blood and affinity to many of the inhabitants of this
city—which have been strengthened and cherished by
their unbroken hospitality shown to me through a
great portion of my life, the course I was to pursue,
elect as I should, must prove forever the source of
unmitigable pain to my bosom.

The recollection that I am here to discharge the
high functions of legislation, and in a matter involv-
ing the paramount interests of present and future gen-
erations—too stern and obligatory to be remitted by
the claims of private friendship or sympathy—that my
silence, under *reckless* aspersions cast upon my
constituents by some of the advocates of this bill,
would expose my motives to unjust suspicions, and
be viewed as *criminal* at home, impel me to enter the
arena of this debate, however reluctant and painful
to my feelings. It is under a *deep* sense of my public
duty, therefore, that I have risen to take part in it.

Mr. Speaker, the course which has been pursued
by the advocates of this bill, is as novel as it is *eccen-
tric*. Not one of them has dared to place the ques-
tion fairly before the understanding of the House.
Like the cunning bird, they have endeavored to de-
coy us from the one and only point of inquiry.
And, like the wily advocate, they have rung the word *oath*
in our ears on all its various changes, with the appa-
rent hope of stifling the judgment by alarming the
conscience. Leaving no device untried, that could
melt our hearts, dazzle our imaginations, or inflame
our passions; each contributing his mite according to
his means. Some have plucked their *little* *poesies* from
the gardens of their fancy—others have embarked on
the surges of angry crimination—some again, have
meandered along the limpid streams of pity, while
others have erected *little* *batteries* in the clouds,
whence they have funnished their wrath upon the
devoted heads of my unfortunate constituents. Ex-
amples like these, so pernicious to truth and right
decision, and which imply in the advocates so much
distrust of their cause, I may be pardoned for not imi-
tating—although they have been illustrated by hoary
age, marshalled in the ranks of impetuous youth.—
It will be my course to draw the attention of the
House back to the true and single question before it,
and I trust that my feelings (although sometimes too
ardent) may not betray me from this purpose.

Sir, the true question is, whether it is expedient
now to rebuild the Capitol? I will assume, for the
sake of argument, that the Ordinance of 1788 is part
of that Constitution which we have sworn to support.
I will go farther, and assume it as a fact, that that
Ordinance contains the express written injunction,
that in case the Capitol should be at any time burnt,
it shall be the duty of the Legislature to rebuild it. And
after assuming all these things, I will venture to show
that it is still a question involving discretion and ex-

pediency, and not an absolute peremptory obligation, de-
manding, without considerations of time and circum-
stance, an immediate and indispensable performance.
Surely gentlemen cannot complain, if after admitting
their major and minor propositions, I can demonstrate
that they have deduced wrong conclusions. Remember
however, sir, that *these facts are only assumed*.—
For the Ordinance contains no such provision; it on-
ly ordains that this place shall be the *unalterable* Seat
of Government, except determined otherwise by the
People in Convention assembled; and there are those
who doubt whether it is part of the Constitution to
which our oaths as legislators are applicable.

Gentlemen have considered this question, as if it
were an attempt to remove the Seat of Government
to Fayetteville. This has afforded them an ingenious
expedient to mislead the House from the true in-
quiry, by substituting a very different one: with the hope,
no doubt, that in the same proportion that they could
rally by their abuse the prejudices of this House a-
gainst that town, they would thereby weaken the op-
position to this measure. Mr. Speaker, the noble
minded statesman ought to repudiate such arts, they
injure the cause they are intended to serve. We are
not such fools as to suppose that we have the power
to remove the Seat of Government. That power lies
with those who sent us here, and we are not so pre-
sumptuous as to assume it.

Are we bound at this Session to appropriate money
to rebuild the Capitol? This can only be resolved
by resorting to the proper principles for construing
our fundamental charter. It is the nature of all such
Constitutions to enact certain general principles and
to declare certain general duties, as obligatory upon
the practical government which is to administer them.
They are the commands of a superior to an inferior.
Such of those duties, the performance of which in a
particular time is essential and indispensable to the ve-
ry existence of the Government—without which the
wheels of Government would be partially or totally
stopped—it declares the *particular time* in which they
shall be performed. Of others, it declares the *mode* in
which they shall be performed. And those others,
which however essential to the well being of govern-
ment, are not indispensable to its vitality, and must
in many cases depend for their fitness and utility,
upon the means and particular juncture of time and
circumstances required for their execution, it has only
imposed upon the Government the obligations of a
general command, neither restricted by time or modes.

As examples of the first kind, we gather from the
Constitution that the Legislature is bound to meet
annually—that it is commanded *annually* to elect a
Governor and Treasurer and Councilors of State, and
triennially a Secretary of State. Here a duty is com-
manded and *the time prescribed*, and therefore no dis-
cretion is reposed.

As examples of the second class, the Constitution
declares that the Judges, Attorney General and Gov-
ernor shall be elected by *joint ballot* of both Houses
of the Legislature—and that all bills shall be read
three times in each House before they pass into laws.
Here the *mode* of performing the constitutional obli-
gation is pointed out; it is as imperative as the duty
itself, and all discretion is excluded from the Legis-
lature.

As examples of the latter class, and which are im-
mediately applicable to the proposition under discus-
sion, the Constitution declares, "that a school or
schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the
convenient instruction of youth—and that all useful
learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in
one or more Universities—That the future Legisla-
ture shall regulate entails in such manner as to pre-
vent perpetuities."

Mark you, sir, these are *absolute commands*, which
the Constitution, the will of the People, has laid up-
on the Legislature, and which every Legislature has
been sworn to obey. But the *time and mode* and *circum-
stances* under which these Constitutional injunc-
tions were to be fulfilled, the Constitution is silent
upon. And why is it silent? Because, sir, from the
nature of things, these duties involved inquiries of
expediency and discretion as to the *time when*, the
means how, and the *circumstances under which*, they
could most properly be executed. This discretion,
from necessity, must be lodged with the Legislature.
The Legislature, as the creature and agent of the
Constitution, must exercise a sound discretion in ex-
ecuting the commands of the superior; it can obtain
no absolution from them, when circumstances dictate
and enable it to act—neither is it required to act
where the public interest, present or prospective,
demands its forbearance. And thus results the dis-
cretion or right of determining when it is most expe-
dient to execute the powers vested in it by the Con-
stitution. Advert for a moment to the history of our
Legislation. Has the Legislature established com-
mon schools, or any system of instruction for the
youth of the country? No. It was but a few years
ago that the Literary fund was created. The Uni-
versity was not established until 1790 or '91. Nei-
ther were entails abolished until the year 1784. Are
we at liberty therefore to infer, that because the Con-
stitution has commanded these things to be done, and
the Legislature has delayed the execution of some,
and altogether omitted the others, that our predeces-
sors in this hall have violated their oaths? Yet this
would not be more absurd, than to suppose, that be-
cause this Legislature does not now deem it expedient
to rebuild the Capitol, its members are acting a-
gainst their oaths.

The gentleman from Wake has asked us, where
are the words in the 13th section of the Constitution,
which declare that "the General Assembly shall ap-
point Judges, Attorney General, &c." that enjoin it
upon us to elect successors to those offices in cases of
death or resignation. I adopt, sir, the answer of the
gentleman himself; that the very nature of the duty
implies that it should not only be done, but *promptly*
done. It is of that class of duties I first alluded to,
the performance of which is *absolutely indispensable*
to the very existence and organization of the practical
Government. Without a Judiciary, as commanded
by the Constitution, we would have no Government.
The action of the Legislature therefore, in such a
case, neither implies nor requires the exercise of any
discretion. That gentleman has furnished us another
case in illustration of his rule, "that a prompt com-
pliance with duty is *imperative* with the duty itself?"
Suppose, says he, that a Judge is called upon to en-
force an act of this Legislature, and which is admit-
ted to be constitutional—can he refuse to enforce it,
because he may deem it *impolitic or inexpedient*,
and wait that a future Legislature may repeal it, or
especially if the delay promised to benefit his *personal*
fortunes?" I answer no. Inquiries into *policy* and
expediency is the province of the Legislature. What
the law is, good or bad, and the obligation to pronounce
it, is the province of a Judge. The latter is invested
with no discretion in such a case. How far his em-
phatic words, *THE PERSONAL FORTUNES* of the Judge,
may have given force to the apportionment of the gen-
tleman's illustration, I leave the solution of to the
generosity of his own feeling.

Suppose, sir, after the burning of your Capitol,
the price of materials necessary to rebuild had taken
a sudden rise, could you not postpone it to a more
propitious period? Suppose your country was then
threatened with a foreign war, which demanded that
you should husband your resources, would it not be
your duty to defer it? Suppose the country oppress-
ed by debt, and a resort to taxes would be necessary
to raise the money to rebuild, would you deem it

just or wise to do so? Suppose this place had be-
come sickly, and the interest of the State made it
manifest that the Seat of Government ought and would
be changed, would you dare to forestal public opin-
ion by rebuilding? These and many other cases
might be put to show, that *the time, circumstances*
and *quo modo* of executing the duty commanded, are
questions of expediency. And if only one case of
the kind can be shown, it admits the principle I con-
tend for.

Then, sir, where is the necessity for now rebuild-
ing? The house we are now occupying is very con-
venient for all purposes of legislation. We have
been informed by the Joint Select Committee of
both Houses, for that purpose (whose Chairman was
the able Senator from Wake) and who concurred in
their report, that we may constitutionally sit in this
House, although it is situated out of the bounds of
Raleigh. The duty is imperative that we shall legis-
late here. But the house in which the laws are pass-
ed, neither affects their validity or our oaths. Why
may we not hire a house, or accept the use of a house
as a gratuity, until it is expedient, or the interest of
the State will permit us to rebuild?

Believing now, that I have removed this bugbear,
and that it is demonstrable that we are at liberty to
rebuild when the interests of the State, under a sound
exercise of the discretion lodged with us by the Con-
stitution may dictate, I will proceed to show that it
is now inexpedient to pass the bill on your table.

Sir, you have not the present ability to rebuild,
without a resort to loans, taxes, or a sale of your Bank
Stock. Your Treasurer reports but \$6,617 81 of
available funds in the treasury. The literary fund
amounts only to \$75,025 964. A principle of stern
necessity would only justify you in abstracting from
that. That fund was raised under the solemn injunc-
tions of the Constitution making it our duty to pro-
mote useful learning, and has been consecrated by
our oaths. It would be but poor morality to rob Pe-
ter to pay Paul. To sell your Bank Stock would
cause a great sacrifice, by forcing too much into the
market at one time. The people will not submit to
an increase of taxes, when money is scarce, and the
price of produce very low. Besides, we owe a debt
of \$84,000 to the State Bank for deferred Stock,
you owe for Treasury Bills unredeemed \$93,000 more,
making together \$177,000. These bills are so rap-
idly returning upon the Treasury, being displaced
from circulation by the increase of specie change,
and by mutilation, that the ordinary fiscal receipts of
the year, after supporting the Government, will not
be sufficient to redeem them. Your only alternative
then will be, a resort to loans. And where is the ne-
cessity that would justify you before the people, in
paying the interest for two or three years upon a
large sum of money? If rumor is to be credited, the
former building cost \$180,000. A new one surely,
then, cannot cost less than \$100,000. This sum you
must borrow at an interest, not less than 5 per cent.
per annum. The present view of your finances
would not justify you in paying this loan, under 2
or 3 years. This unnecessary precipitancy to re-
build, must then cost you a loss in interest of from
10 to \$15,000, and pray, sir, what State necessity
demands of us this sacrifice? Have the people asked
it? Do the exigencies of the Legislature require it?

Are we not now constitutionally and conveniently per-
forming these functions, in this very house? What
then, is all this clamor about our oaths? disguise it
as you will! but the agency of private interest acting
upon this Legislature? A benefit asked for the State,
but meant for the citizens of Raleigh—to add value
to their property—to throw into circulation a large
amount of money—to build up their fortunes upon
the sacrifice of the public interest.

But, Mr. Speaker, the postponement of this mea-
sure is demanded, by higher considerations than these
already adverted to. The voice of a large majority
of the people, too loud and clear to be stifled or mis-
understood, calls for a reformation of the Constitu-
tion and a removal of the Seat of Government. I
appeal to the consciences of those Gentlemen who
are so sensitive to the obligations of their oaths, whe-
ther the probabilities that a Convention of the people
might and will soon take place to consider these
subjects are not too strong to be resisted? I ask them,
whether, while this question is agitating, and unset-
tled in the public mind, we ought, or dare do an act,
which is to conclude public opinion—to defy the
censure of the Sovereign power that created us their
servants—involving momentous interests, when ne-
cessity urges us to act—in the unallowed attempt to
pass the bill upon your table?

Mr. Speaker, I invoke gentlemen, not to let the
delusive lust of power, unrightfully held, nor the in-
flation of self-interest, any longer deceive them, by
undermining the force of public feeling and republi-
can principles. Your Constitution must be reformed,
for the principles upon which it rests are treacher-
ous and unworthy of our confidence. Why is it,
that we are called on to reverence our Constitution,
and to beware how we touch it with the sacrilegious
hand of innovation? Is it a *senseless idolatry of forms*,
or a devotion to *first principles*, that demands the hon-
age of republicans? Principles are uniform and im-
mutable; forms are the means or expedients to give
them effect. When these forms are no longer suited
to their end, we abolish them as useless. Our Con-
stitution was ordained in 1776—it is composed of
a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government.
This Declaration of Rights, is a solemn announcement
and repository of those great and leading political
principles, which constitute the only rational and just
foundation of Government. They were conquered
from Royalty by the blood shed in the wars of two
centuries. They form the creed of republicans and
the hope of man. Our forefathers declared them to
be a part of the Constitution itself. That they should
be practical truths obligatory on the governors and the
governed, as guides in administering the Government
and guides in reforming it. The structure of the
Government was only the machine, the mode, at that
epoch best calculated to carry out those principles,
and to suit them to the notions and situation of the
people. Sir, this machine has become old, mischiev-
ous in its operation, and unsuited to the circumstances
of the people. It has lost its equilibrium and must
again be balanced by the same power and principles
which originally gave it motion. The Sages who
founded our liberties, were themselves aware, that
the vicissitudes of time, whose effects neither the
elements of nature nor the institutions of man can a-
vert, would make some modifications necessary in
this charter. They have therefore said, in the De-
claration of Rights, "that a frequent recurrence to
fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to pre-
serve the blessings of liberty." Could they have fore-
seen, yet they had it not in their power, to adopt
the best forms for infusing the popular will into the
Government—they were acting under the tremen-
dous exigencies of war, threatening their liberties
and lives. The task of apportioning representation
to population and public burdens, (always a delicate
and difficult one) was then new and would have
heightened their embarrassments. To take the cen-
sus of population, required

ests of the people (chiefly inhabiting the eastern part of the State,) were more identical and homogeneous. And early prejudices in favor of a county representation, reconciled them to old forms. All these considerations combined, prevented them from fixing representation according to the true principles of republican government; and constrained them to shape some of its forms, rather by the dictates of expediency growing out of the circumstances of the times, than according to the liberal spirit of those principles on which the Government was founded.

To these articles of your faith, which as republicans you profess to believe and are sworn to support, I demand your obedience as republicans. They declare "that all power is vested in and derived from the people, and that the people have the right to regulate the internal government of this State." Where now are the true elements of this power? Where now are the majority of the people? You must answer, in the west. Who pay the largest share of your land-tax and an equal portion of all others? The west—Where reside the bold yeomanry of the country, the bulwark of your safety, whose arms are nerved by labor for your defence? In the west. All! All! are gone or going west. And yet this abused and despised west, have to submit to the domination of a minority, their Eastern masters! Are we republicans and can we endure all this? Are we ashamed of our faith, or have we not the honesty to practice it? Like hypocrites in religion, will we prove ourselves hypocrites in our republican faith, by refusing to practice what we profess? Like degenerate sons, will we disown so soon the high and holy principles of civil liberty achieved as the birth-right of man, and the inheritance of Americans, by the blood of the revolution? Surrender but the principle that the popular will is to govern, and the experiment of self-government is gone! The vestal fires of liberty have expired on our altars! The tread of oppression is already heard in our halls! The motto of freemen engraved on their Escutcheons are blotted out—and we see emblazoned in their stead, "the divine right of Kings and men their myrmidons and slaves!"

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible any longer to submit to the rule of a minority. The west do not ask to govern. They only ask for an equal share in the government. They claim it not only as their right, but because the great interests of the State have been neglected and abused by this minority. Cast your eyes for a moment over your past history, your present situation, and the situation of other States, and say whether our policy must not be changed? After the peace of 1815, for a few years we enjoyed the monopoly of the markets of Europe, without effort or competition. A spontaneous prosperity illumined our path. But no sooner does competition assail us at home, and abroad, and our first efforts prove unsuccessful to overcome it, than we show a lack of enterprise and spirit to persevere. A miserable, narrow, parsimonious spirit, seems to benumb the energies of our rulers; and while other States are redoubling their exertions to avert the effects of similar causes, and are marching with bolder and steadier steps in the race of improvement, we are sleeping on the way side almost the sleep of death. I point you on every side to the monuments of this apathy and decline, to attest what I say! Look at your University, now struggling for existence. When she asked for help to educate your sons, did you not refuse her? Under the exciting causes of that same spontaneous prosperity, Academies once flourished in the different parts of your State; they are now gone down. Your Banks are winding up a profligate enterprise. All your projects of internal improvement are abandoned; and worse you distrust as visionary, any attempt to revive them. Agriculture is depressed—your Commerce and Towns are declining—and your people are seeking better fortunes, in countries governed by wiser councils. But this is not all, sir, as if to aggravate this misdeed, you have denied to the west even equal benefits from the Administration of the public Justice of the country. Her representatives in this hall, have again and again supplicated you for new counties. They have reminded you that the territorial extent of their counties, interspersed everywhere with lofty mountains and dangerous currents, renders the attainment of public justice very difficult and expensive—so great in many cases that it amounts to a denial of Justice. How have you treated their complaints? They have been scoffed at and taunted as rapacious seekers for power and not for Justice. Mr. Speaker, however gloomy and afflicting to the bosom of the patriot, this picture may seem, and God knows I lament it from my heart—yet the disease must be known, though appalling to our senses, before the remedy can be applied. This hall must be reformed! We legislate here for no common good! Sectional divisions have produced jealousy; this has produced bickering; these have exasperated into open crimination and recrimination—until the embittered passions of party strife are dashing the fury of their waves around us, and threatening forever to rend us asunder. These things have been too long hid from the people. They must know it; that we meet here only to spend their money and trudge each other. It is their right and duty to apply the remedy and that can only be a Convention.

But, sir, the graphic eloquence of the gentleman from Newbern, and the speech of a distinguished Senator (seemingly published without its counterpart in anticipation of this debate) have presented an appalling spectacle to our imaginations, of the people, once met in a convention. By the one, the assemblage has been held up, as a congregation of corrupt chaffers and bargainiers, balancing and bartering the public interests, to suit the sordid views of political aspirants or local parties. By the other, it has been viewed as scarcely less than an Alembic of Pandemonium—where lawless and unrestrained, the malignant passions of man, boiling with rage, would, like a resolute torrent or a wild tornado, pour forth their desolating fires upon the land; dealing out rapine and death, and the demolition of every fabric of social order. Sir, is this fancy—or is it fact? Has it experience for its authority, or is it one of the confessions of our political faith? We call ourselves republicans—we call the people the sovereign power—we cajole them on election days and on holiday occasions, with the flattering incense, that they are the rightful source of all political power—we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour, in defence of the grand principle that the people can govern themselves; and now after riding for fifty-five years upon the full tide of successful experiment, wretched mortals! we are doomed to be shipwrecked upon the shoals of dependency. Ah! Mr. Speaker, "Men change with manners, manners change with times."

"Tenets with books, and principles with times." Sir, it is to be supposed that the People will send knaves and fools to represent them in a Convention; which is to re-model or lay anew the foundations of their Government—the guaranties of their property, private and public—of their lives, their happiness and freedom? Will not all the energies of their love for liberty and protection, be awakened at such a crisis, to the necessity of sending representatives, of tried talents and sound heads? Reverend Divines, learned professors, grave judges, as well as lawyers, merchants and farmers—the great and good of every class may be canvassers for such an appointment. No listless apathy, such as keeps them at home from the election for members of the General Assembly, will find them moping at their firesides on such an occasion. The agency of high and holy motive of action is never so vigorously impelled, in the breasts of freemen, as when great emergencies involve the supreme interest of the Republic. Should factions, in the possibility of human events, embody themselves in a Convention, the people will be true to themselves. They will not ratify their usurpations; for to the people at last must be submitted all the acts of their agents, or they have no validity. Party Conventions of the people and more, State and Federal, have already been held in these United States, to model and remodel constitutions—change seats of Govern-

ment—apportion representation, and to adjust the various political interests of their people. When and where! has the world beheld such a sublime spectacle, as the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution? Balancing the various—the jarring—the momentous and complicated interests of 13 sovereign States! And yet, all this experience, has not exhibited any rabid propensities in the people to cut their own throats, destroy their property, or devour their children. Sir, after the principles of free governments have been so profoundly discussed—so vividly illumined by the broad light of the press, so deeply traced and implanted by long practice in the affections of the people, it is too late! it is in vain! to alarm our jealousy of their conservative effects; we will cling to them as the granite pillars of our hope, if they fail, why, let the world go out!

Mr. Speaker, I now dismiss the topic of Convention, which although it has an alliance to the question before the house, I might have underrated the importance of, but for the example of gentlemen on the other side who have preceded me.

Sir, I oppose the Bill upon your table by all the considerations which constrain us to a reformation of our criminal Laws. I invite for a moment, the attention of the House to this subject. Our laws punish with death the crime of murder, and the theft of a petty sum from a dwelling house. Atrocious crimes deserving the punishment of death, are punished with no greater severity than offences merely against public policy. The thief whose hunger prompted him to steal, is stretched on the bed of Proserpine, beside the murderer of his own offspring. Such injustice as this, is too revolting to the sentiments of a humane and christian community. It cannot be tolerated; for the effect will be to disarm the laws of all terrors to offenders, when they shall see that the severity of punishment operates the impunity of crime, through the misplaced mercy of the Jury or the interposition of Executive clemency. But, sir, there is another view of it. Those whose profession it is to note the calendar of crimes, will inform you, that as society becomes more civilized, crimes against the person are apt to diminish, because men become less barbarous and more refined in feeling;—while crimes against property are vastly multiplied, owing to the greater accumulation of property, and the increase of luxuries which tempt to them. Now, sir, can we resist the effects of causes which will place us in this situation? Can we shut out forever the light of civilization and the progress of luxury? No. Shall we go on to punish all crimes which grow out of the complicated rights of property with death? Is Justice a bloody Moloch, whom nothing but blood will appease? As christians can we do it, when we are taught to pray, "that our trespasses may be forgiven, as we forgive those who trespass against us?" Suppose, however, that you attempt it. Your laws can't be executed. Blood for property, for mere luxuries, mercy never will brook!! Yet property must be protected! Men of property and the interests of society will unite in demanding, and will not be refused the necessary protection. It is therefore inevitable, that the time must come, when punishment must be better apportioned to offences. This can only be effected, by some system upon the plan of a Penitentiary. Where, sir, ought this House to be situated? Surely at your Seat of Government, under the eyes of the Legislature, and upon some navigable stream. Common sense will protest against its location in this City. The building would cost too much, from the immense expense attending the transportation of heavy materials. The raw material for the factories could not be procured here, but at an ever exhausting expense. When fabricated here, there would be no market to dispose of them. And no sooner the discovery is made, that the institution does not support itself; than the enemies of the system will raise the shout, bad management, expense—it won't do—and the timidity of the Legislature will let it sink into an abortion. Sir, it is a truth too palpable to be now disguised, that the friends of criminal reform have nothing to hope, whilst this is the Seat of Government. Because it ought not and cannot be located here, the party espoused to this spot will ever go against it.

Sir, the commerce of the State, to which at last all interests look up, and are depended upon, demands the change of the Seat of Government. Surely we need no proof in this enlightened age, that on that wealth which is alone derived from commerce, rest all the most essential interests of society. That education, learning, science, the fine and useful arts, the moral and social cultivation of the people, the general diffusion of civilization and happiness through the country, can only be obtained by wealth; and wealth can only be obtained by commerce. What boots it, that we sow and reap, and Heaven fructifies the earth with rain and sunshine, if the products of our labor are lost in the expense of their transit to market? We live, it is true—we make out to pay our taxes, and keep at what we are at; but we lay up nothing to purchase education for our children, nor moral enjoyments for ourselves. We renew labor, as the Indian the adventures of the chase, to satisfy the cravings of nature, and down we sink into the lethargy of inaction. We live to eat—to breed—to vegetate, while dominion has been given to us to subdue the earth, multiply its fruits, and lay up blessings for ourselves and our posterity. It is said that North Carolina wants capital, to stimulate industry and open sluices of trade. But why is this? It is because her capital is annually exhausted by its diversion to so many points, rendering its operations more expensive and disadvantageous. Most other States have been favored by nature with some one or two points of navigation superior to our own; and to which, as by natural tendencies, their trade and capital are attracted. But notwithstanding this, we have very favorable depots for trade, which might be made eminently so, by the aids to be derived from liberal and enlightened legislation.

As different good by art or nature given

To different nations, makes their blessings even.

Sir, our commercial capital and exertions may be said to be split or squandered by dispersion. We want the vigor of united energies. Place your Seat of Government at some point of navigation, where your citizens can hope that their pride and patriotism will some day be exalted. Capital will concentrate to that spot. The knowledge that it would one day become a place of commerce, would of itself be worth millions—because its two-fold importance increasing with time, would more and more attract to it permanent investments of capital. This advantage is now and always has been lost to the State. The money expended here by the Government, and by the necessary intercourse of strangers and persons on business, and which now goes to Petersburg for goods, instead of being employed in the purchase of produce, creates an unceasing drain from this State. The advantages from concentrated capital, are realized not merely in the competition which sells the cheapest and purchases the highest—but in its more economical management, in fewer and more skillful hands, the vast annual loss thus saved, becomes a new increment of expansion, compounding itself from year to year. When capital is favorably located, we know that it accumulates in a greater ratio than its profits; that it is constantly attracting to itself new capital, as it develops new and exhaustless sources of industry and enterprise. Like the ball of snow, which enlarges, not in proportion to the number of its revolutions, but to the incalculable increase of the proportions of its ever magnifying periphery.

Sir, unite capital, and you'll establish and unite roads, you will unite public sentiment in an undivided time-saving and money-saving direction to one object. These causes will act and react upon each other. Roads will go in search of capital, and capital to make profit, will go to building and supporting roads. The wealth of the West, now undeveloped, and no country can boast of greater resources, will pour through one or more great public highways upon the East. The riches of agriculture—of commerce—and of learning, will accumulate in this spot.

The people of the State who come up here, whether to legislate or to trade—whether upon business, for education, amusement or profit, will return as from the heart of the country, diffusing the life-blood of its riches, improvement and civilization among the remotest inhabitants. The vast sums of money that now leave this City for Petersburg—the vast capital now lost in the distance and expensive transportation of our produce, and in the distraction and dispersion of our trade—the vast saving in the erection and repairs of all the public buildings, and in the transportation of articles wanted for the State, through all time to come, will be added to the mass of capital already employed in your commerce.

Sir, are not the Seats of Government of these four and twenty States, of the Federal Government, and of the different Nations of civilized Europe, fixed at sites favorable to navigation? Is North Carolina to sites forever doomed, in the chapter of unfavorable exceptions? But we are told that large cities are eruptions on the body politic—places of corruption, and unpropitious to useful reflection and improvement. If this be so, let us abolish commerce altogether—adopt a tarpaulin policy—live independent of the rest of mankind—break the chain of mutual dependency which Providence has phantasmagorically the human family—apportion our philanthropy and moral improvement to the extent of our territory, and we'll prove, that while commerce enlightens monarchies it corrupts republics. Have we no confidence in the conservative principle of annual elections—by which the Legislature may be regularly reformed and purged of any abuse? Will the society of learned men—access to libraries—to every source of information indispensable to the legislator—the experiments daily before his eyes in every useful branch of industry, mechanics and active business of life, serve but to corrupt him? Is it true that ignorance is the grand qualification of the republican legislator? No, Mr. Speaker, I entertain no such gloomy distrusts of the high capacities of our Government for the lights of civilization. Corruption, sir, never fastens upon a Government like ours, until the people, the source, become corrupt. It is the fruit of ignorance. Enlighten the people by education, which is purchased by the wealth of commerce, and they will always know their rights—and knowing, they will discern the first efforts of corrupt rulers to invade them. This, sir, is the great secret of a republican Government. Give knowledge to the people, and you place a moral telescope in their hands, which magnifying distant objects, reveals to their eyes the conduct of their public servants. Remember the page of history! Commerce first planted the great cities of Europe. These mighty luminaries of civilization, rose like new planets in her firmament, spreading the lights of science and learning, and dispelling the night of that ignorance and superstition, which laid the foundation of Baronial despotism, and the gorgeous tyranny of the sceptre and the crozier.

Sir, what peculiar claim has this City upon the sympathy and gratitude of the State—that we should be called on to defer to her private interests, the happiness and prosperity of the whole State, now and to come; to balance the interest of a few, against the interest of the whole, and all future generations besides? Do her citizens expect immunity from all the changes in the value of property, that befall others? Have they not enjoyed opportunities of improvement and profit here, denied to many other portions of the people? Have they not these many years been battenning upon the pap of the Treasury? Has not the greatest portion of that money which has been shed at this place by the State, and by travellers and persons on business with the Government, (which at a moderate estimate of \$100,000 per annum would have amounted in 37 years, the time the Legislature has convened here, to \$3,700,000) been sent to Petersburg, to benefit her merchants, instead of being employed in the purchase of produce in this State? Will you suffer this great outlet of our life blood to go on, increasing our exhaustion as time advances? Where, sir, was this high sounding sense of public faith and public honor, which has been made the mighty theme for dramatic effect on this occasion—when the citizens of Macon repeatedly petitioned us, and were refused a new County, resting their claims to it, upon the pledges contained in the act of 1819? What part did the Representatives of Wake act in that drama, which has been held up so vauntingly by her present Representative on this floor, for our moral reflection? Were their sensibilities then so tremulously alive to national honor? What has ever been granted to the West, that the interest of this County and City could withhold? Have not their representatives always voted against new counties in the west? And yet, sir, for these two days have our hearts been stormed and ransacked for new fountains of sympathy, by bursts upon bursts of fervid eloquence from the gentlemen from Wake and Newbern, in behalf of the fancied ills that will impend over this City, should this bill be rejected. They have displayed, in a picture held up to our imaginations, the melancholy catastrophe of beggared citizens and famished widows and orphans, calculated both to melt and appal us. Ha! Did not the pitiless blasts of the driving snow-storm that so lately visited this city bear to your ears, the bitter wailings of a distressed widow and her children, on their way through the mountains of the west to the Court-House of Buncombe? She had turned from the grave of her deceased husband—just buried—and set off with her little train of fatherless children, clad in their funeral weeds, on a journey on foot to the Court then sitting. Her husband had died poor—her children must be bound out—and her winter's support was the widow's allowance out of his estate. They clamber the steep ascents and craggy heights—the naked and bleeding feet of her little followers pierced with the ice and cold, and torn by the rocks, mark their crimson way through the narrow passes of the mountain—it lays over angry torrents swollen with fresh rage—the driving fury of the storm has concealed the dangers of the giddy path from their view—on a sudden the mother beholds her orphan boy struggling in the horrid whirlpools of the icy stream—she shrieks for help! all help is vain! He is lost! Then rose on the storm the little shivering group, huddled by the cold at her feet, have pierced the lethargy of her senses—She seizes them with a convulsive grasp as trophies rescued from the ruthless elements; and speeds her dangerous journey with a desperate energy that seemed to mock the genius of the hurricane. Arrived at length at the Court-House, she seeks shelter in a camp on the commons, where the poorer and more numerous class of persons are housed during their attendance upon Court. Her wretched aspect prompts the inquisitive curiosity of the passing stranger. Her tale is told: "I have come to this place 75 miles from home, to supplicate the Court to bind out my children and grant me the widow's allowance for the year, out of my husband's estate—He was poor and has lately died—We have no Court-House nearer. Although our people who inhabit these mountains have often petitioned the Legislature to give us a new county, we have been refused." Yes! Refused by the Representatives of Wake and Raleigh! What! have we no tears for the homely miseries of the mountain poor? Are they to be invoked only for the splendid sorrows of a city! Shall these labor-worn peasantry, who toil amidst rocks for a scanty subsistence, Where knowledge to their eyes her ample page, and whose repose at night is on pallets of straw, be oppressed with burthens like these—and yet that pity which never wept over their oppressions, be now exhausted upon their oppressors? Even banded justice forbids it!!

Sir, you are in his senses can believe, that if you were now to re-build the State House, this place would continue to be the Seat of Government. Posterity will know their rights too well to be cheated out of them by this measure. Our "Declaration of Independence" declares, "that all men are by nature equal, and entitled to certain inalienable rights," among which, is the right to pursue their own happiness. This is proclaimed to the people from the pul-

pit—the rostrum—the stage—emblazoned in gilded frames and hung up in our halls, and chanted on every recurrence of our national anniversary, as a truth which is never to die. Its spirit breathes in every act of the popular will—Ever restless in the pursuit of their happiness, the people will know no barrier in their way. You cannot tie the hands of our posterity, nor entail upon them a Seat of Government. To pass the bill therefore, will be as wicked as it is unwise. Its effect will be to devolve the losses of the present proprietors of property in this city, upon others who are to succeed them; to excite false hopes in the unwary, by inducing them to extend their improvements, or make new investments—and to swell the tide of accumulation as population increases and time advances, which will make the final loss or indemnity, when compared with the present, incalculably greater.

(Speech to be continued.)

From the United States Telegraph.

MOST DARING OUTRAGE AND ASSAULT.
The attention of the reader will be arrested by the proceedings in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, on the motion to arrest General Houston, for an assault upon the Hon. Mr. Stanbery, a member of that body from Ohio. The pretext for this outrage was the remarks which Mr. Stanbery deemed it proper to make in the House, relative to the contract for furnishing rations to emigrant Indians, contemplated by Gen. Houston with Major Eaton.

Upon reading the report of Mr. Stanbery's speech in the Intelligence, Mr. Houston addressed him a note, demanding an explanation. Mr. Stanbery informed the member who bore the demand, that he recognised no right in Mr. Houston to interrogate him upon the subject. Houston then threatened that he would make a personal assault, and accordingly he, accompanied by an attendant, both armed with heavy bludgeons, was, for some days, seen sauntering about the Capitol, and Houston himself was frequently on the privileged seats within the Hall of the House.

It is said, and we believe with truth, that his intention to make the attack was known to sundry members of Congress; and we have heard, from a source entitled to credit, that Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, who aspires to be considered a leader of the administration party of the House, advised him not to make the attack in the rotundo of the Capitol, as in that case, he (Mr. Speight) could not defend him, because it would clearly be a breach of privilege. Accordingly the place of assault was transferred to the public streets, and on Friday, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Stanbery was assaulted near his lodgings, in the manner he has stated, knocked down with a bludgeon, and much and severely injured—his right arm being disabled, the left hand severely fractured, and his head and body much beaten and bruised.

What gives more importance to this transaction, is the known relation which Houston bears to the President of the United States. It is now ascertained that he was the individual who placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Calhoun which was purloined from the owner, and made so important a part of "the correspondence" between the President and Vice President. Although he left Tennessee under circumstances which produced the deepest excitement, took up his residence with the Indians, and adopted their costume and habits; and although the proof that he contemplated a fraud upon the government is conclusive, yet he has continued to enjoy the special countenance and favor of the Chief Magistrate. He is still received at the Executive mansion, and treated with the kindness and hospitality of an old favorite. It is also said that Houston proceeded directly from the assault to the Theatre; that Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General met him, and congratulated him on what he had done; that they went to the bar of the Theatre, drank together, and enjoyed the affair with great glee. We have this, as well as what we have said of Mr. Speight, from sources entitled to the highest credit. These statements, taken in connexion with what transpired on the floor of the House, are calculated to create a belief that the outrage receives sanction in high places. It is possible, but barely possible, that there may be some mistake; if so, the gentlemen we have named, can explain.

From the following correspondence, it appears that Judge Bibb, if he had been present, would have voted against Mr. Van Buren:

Washington, April 12th, 1832.
DEAR SIR: Having observed in the print of the Globe my venacity impugned, as regards the statement which I made as per authority from yourself, inserted in my reply to the proceedings of a portion of my constituents, who had reproached my vote on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as the vote which you would have given after the discussion which had taken place, provided you had been present, imposes upon me the unpleasant duty of appealing to your magnanimity to relieve me from this unwarranted imputation, by informing me, by way of reply, whether the statement to which I have referred, and which was inserted in a note in the letter to my constituents, be not correct?

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
GABRIEL MOORE.

Hon. G. M. Bibb.

Senate Chamber, April 12th, 1832.
DEAR SIR: I have seen the statement made by you in your communication to your constituents, relative to what would have been my vote upon Mr. Van Buren's nomination, had I been present and heard the statements made by Senators on the last day of the discussion, when I was absent in the Supreme Court. I have seen the statement in the Globe, to which your letter to me alludes.

In answer to your letter I say, that the statement made by you to your constituents, relative to what my vote would have been, is substantially correct; and the statement in the Globe is without any authority or communication from me, to authorize such inference.

With great respect, yours,
GEO. M. BIBB.

Hon. GAB. MOORE.

We find in the Richmond Whig the subjoined paragraph, which is certainly very characteristic of the Minister to foreign parts; though the conclusion is, we confess, somewhat unsavory:

"RANDOLPHIANA.—John Randolph of Roanoke, discoursing of late on political affairs, touched, in his pointed way, upon various prominent personages, chiefly of the Republican Party. Jackson seems to have fallen below the standard of his expectation. "He was no great things—but it was sometimes, to effect important ends, necessary to use men whom we did not approve." "Van Buren had been called an intriguer—and so he was—but Clay would give him High Low Jack and the Game. And, as for Eaton, Sir," said Mr. Randolph, "he stinks." (The last word with a horrible emphasis, and conformable gyrations of the nasal organ.)

Cheaps.—Nothing superfluous can ever be cheap.

Poverty.—Aristides prided himself more upon his poverty than the laurels which he won.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 13.
LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the Steamer packet ship from Liverpool, we have our 7th inclusive from London.

The arrival of a portion of the French expedition in Italy—1000 men having disembarked at Ancone on 23d February, and taken possession of the citadel—is the subject of comment in these journals. The smallness of the force, however, and the surances on all hands, that the expedition meant to interfere in any way with the Italian, seem to preclude any apprehension of disturbances from this source.

There is nothing more advanced in the affairs of Holland and Belgium.

Of Portugal we have nothing further. Paris correspondent of the Times leaves the opinion that the interference of France and England would induce Spain to desist from any purpose of openly aiding Don Miguel. The Courier's correspondent, however, writes differently.

In France all seems tranquil. The King of Bavaria has announced acceptance by his son, Prince Otto, of the throne of Greece.

In England the Reform Bill still was settled, even in the Commons, and the opposition to it always bold and uncompromising.

The cholera increased but slowly—and actual fact of its being cholera was still disputed: 16 cases reported by the central board to have broken out in Marylebone, at the end of London, were declared by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons on the authority of the parish authorities, not to be cholera.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Wednesday, March 7.—There are now 24 vessels in with Cotton this week, which will average 10000 bales each. The accounts from Manchester are not quite so favorable as they were, and business doing is moderate in some descriptions, but buyers have a little advantage: the quantity offered is limited, and generally speaking the market is firm. Sales to-day amounted to 3500 and the prices are as follows:—Sea Islands, very fine 9½ a lb. 10½ a lb. Bowed, 5½ a 7½: New Orleans 5½ a 6½: West India 5½ a 7: Egyptian 7½.

New York, April 13.
"Very like a Whale."—Early yesterday morning a whale of the right whale species was harpooned about 15 miles S. E. of the Hook, by some whalemen from New London, on board the flashing-smack Fair Lady of that port, Capt. James Chapman, who visited our waters for this express purpose. He was towed up to town in the course of the day, or rather to Brooklyn, where he arrived just at dusk. We there took a look at him, but he was so much under water, and what it was so dark, that we could not judge accurately of his merits. We were however formed by the whalemen, that he was 55 60 ft. in length; 8 or 10 ft. through, in the largest place; and would yield from 45 to 60 bbls. of oil. They consider him worth about \$500, apart from the accidental value which he derived from being a stranger in our city. It is most likely he will be exhibited for a day or two as a show. Several other whales were seen from the same vessel in the region of the Hook, and it is not improbable some further captures will be made. The whalemen who made this prize were about in number, most of them recently from a voyage to the Pacific.

Crowds of people of both sexes were this morning hurrying down to Castle Garden to behold the prize, whose capture is noticed above in the Journal of Commerce. "The fish like animal," which is not a fish, lies floating on the outside of the fort, numbers of boys and children of a large growth, promenade about its white back and thrusting their penknives into the blubber.

"The whale is not a fish, says a distinguished naturalist, because "its lungs, heart, testicles, &c. resemble those of quadrupeds; they breathe by lungs, not by gills; suck their young; have no scales, and a horizontal tail, the reverse of fishes. And whales are classed with mammalia, because, although their home be entirely in the depth of the sea, they have several features in common with the larger quadrupeds: they have lungs with two ventricles or cavities & lungs through which they respire; and are unable to separate the air from the water, as fishes do by means of their gills. Hence it is a vulgar error to call the whale a fish; yet he is entirely new inhabitant of the sea, having a tail, while the front limbs much more resemble fins than arms, and are solely used for pawing the deep."

The breast-fins of a whale, instead of being composed of straight spines like those of the porpoise, they conceal bones and muscles forming very like the fore legs of land animals; they are so enveloped in dense skins, that the fins have no separate motion, though the whale is able to sustain the young closely compressed to its body, as was remarked by Dr. Haywood.

It is stated that Mr. Randolph, late Envoy to Russia, has brought in a claim against the Government for "the difference of exchange." The Newark Advertiser suggests that the Government by way of offset, present a claim for "the difference of exchange" between him and his predecessor.

New Novel.—The Harpers have in press a new work by Mr. Paulding, entitled "Vestward Ho" the scene of which opens in Virginia, and subsequently changes to Kentucky. The popularity of "The Dutchman's Fire" is an earnest that this work will be eagerly sought.

Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—The Trustees of the town of Portsmouth have resolved to subscribe Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Stock of this Company. This, which will be subscribed by individuals in that town, and in Norfolk, will doubtless secure the successful prosecution of the Work.

OBS.

FAY.

TUESDAY.

We are again high Register. Wreche's Estimate. The rudeness of by its want of for apprehended Mr. we have, we have pay to keep us our fault if he so every a meaning intended.

reading of the report that it is called upon the register. The Observer of it was our desire apprehended his ment of the fact which it can we inserted.

But to show a corrector of an error let us make the communication explain the enumerated articles to be 7369 tons. Mr. A. of articles transported enumerated, to be 7369 tons, at 10 c.

To this add for carrying and Passengers

This he gives as 1000 tons of 1000 commodities were to the River, allowing

Now we should person who did not wise, would not extract, that Mr. McNeill's Report other means of indirectly showing that he had Mr. A. were collected on syllable of it, bel was ever penned corrector of an error

Among other a room, is an interest, of Boston, to the incendiary publication

In 1824, Col. J. B. Jackson wrote as follows: selected, he would of political bull do and Yell for in dard to oppose he I cannot think, pistols in my belt, election of Gen. J. the Senate, as ev have to do, or risk From the outrage, and many of it the reader will be tion that Col. Ben phet.

A fire occurred of the 13th inst., Cotton warehouse valued at \$34,000, of \$26,000, the Insurance office 81 office, N. Y. \$6,00 owned principally the progress of the were saved from fire having been fire

CONGRESS.—In the Committee to v ttered, has made a of the Public Lands reducing the price sale or cession to the and in favor of ales for five years according to their Fed ers, to be applied improvements, Colon of debts incurred for movement, as each may prefer—for wh reported a bill. [I delaying the repeal. In the House of adverse to the above Committee on Public The Bank Commi ation, but no rep of our last acc

BREACH OF The proceedings of an affair have occup the House, and exci drawn greater crow thing that has ever d the 14th instant.— The Speaker laid b owing letter from the of Ohio.

THE HON. ANDREW S. Speaker of the House. I was waylaid in a house, that night, abo knocked down by a blud wounded by Samuel words spoken in my tative; by reason a bed, and unable to d case, and attend to the communicate this infor you will lay it before Very respec

April 14, 1832. Memb

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1832.

We are accused by a writer in the last Raleigh Register, of "misrepresenting" Mr. Wyche's Estimates relative to Rail Roads. The readiness of the charge is only equalled by its want of foundation. We may have misapprehended Mr. Wyche's meaning, but if we have, we have an abundance of good company to keep us in countenance; and it is not our fault if he so expressed himself as to convey a meaning different from that which he intended. We do not trust solely to our own interpretation of Mr. Wyche's letter, when we are reading it; it is calculated to make an impression upon the reader similar to that noticed in the Observer of the 3d inst. which impression it was our desire to remove. If we have misapprehended his meaning, any proper statement of the fact from the only quarter from which it can well come, will be cheerfully inserted.

Not to show with what grace this anonymous corrector of an error, comes before the public, let us make the following extract from his communication explanatory.

"Mr. Wyche then copies from that Report a list of the estimated articles, which by his estimate amount to \$11,449 68. The Report states the freight of articles transported on the River, which are estimated to be \$1,144 96. The estimated articles amounting to \$11,449 68, at 10 cts. per mile, \$73,690 00.

\$86,284 64
23,715 36
110,000 00

This he gives as the total amount of receipts on a Rail Road of 100 miles, provided the same quantity of commodities were to pass on the Road as did pass on the River, allowing 10 cents a ton per mile."

Now we should like to know, whether a person who did not know the fact to be otherwise, would not understand from the above extract, that Mr. McNeill was responsible for all that part of it following the words "Mr. McNeill's Report"? A person who had no other means of information, would undoubtedly suppose so; and he would also suppose that he had Mr. McNeill's authority for the assertion that \$86,284 64 of freight and tolls were collected on the River. And yet not a syllable of it, below the words "369 tons," was ever penned by him. So much for this corrector of an error.

Among other articles excluded for want of room, is an interesting charge of Judge Thacher, of Boston, to the Grand Jury, in relation to incendiary publications.

In 1824, Col. Benton, now one of the leaders of the Jackson party in the U. S. Senate, wrote as follows: "If Gen. Jackson shall be elected, he would surround himself with a pack of political bulldogs, (the two Galevis, Taylor and Yell for instance), to bay at all who dared to oppose his measures. For myself, I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, or risk his life and honor."

From the outrage committed by Gen. Houston, and many of the attending circumstances, the reader will be apt to come to the conclusion that Col. Benton has proved no false prophet.

A fire occurred at Savannah on the night of the 13th inst., which destroyed a large Cotton warehouse and 1050 bales of Cotton, valued at \$34,000, and insured to the amount of \$25,000, at the following offices: Augusta Insurance office \$10,000; Howard Insurance office, N. Y. \$5,000; Farmer's Insurance office, New York \$10,000. The Cotton was owned principally in Augusta. So rapid was the progress of the flames that only ten bales were saved from the building. No doubt of its having been fired by an incendiary.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, has made a long report on the subject of the Public Lands, against the expediency of reducing the price of the Lands; against their sale or cession to the States within which they lay; and in favor of dividing the proceeds of sales for five years among the 24 States, according to their Federal Representative numbers, to be applied to Education, Internal Improvements, Colonization, or the redemption of debts incurred for purposes of Internal Improvement, as each State, judging for itself, may prefer—for which object, the Committee reported a bill. [This is another scheme for delaying the repeal of the Tariff.]

In the House of Representatives, a Report adverse to the above has been made by the Committee on Public Lands.

The Bank Committee has returned to Washington, but no report had been made at the date of our last accounts, (April 20th.)

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The proceedings growing out of the following affair have occupied almost all the time of the House, and excited an interest which has drawn greater crowds of spectators than any thing that has ever occurred. On Saturday, the 14th inst.—

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Hon. Wm. Stanberry, of Ohio.

THE HON. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir, I was waylaid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked and wounded by a bludgeon, and severely bruised the words spoken in my place in the House of Representatives; by reason of which I am confined to bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interests of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House.

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM STANBERRY,
Member of the H. R. from Ohio.

Mr. Vance thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms attending to the House, commanding him to take in custody, wherever to be found, the body of Samuel Houston, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and discretion of the House.

Upon this resolution a debate arose, which consumed five or six hours, and which resulted in its adoption by a vote of 145 to 25 (among the 25 were Messrs. Speight and Conner of this State.) Mr. Coulter of Pennsylvania, in the course of an eloquent speech, said:

"There had been a period in the past history of this Government, which had sometimes been called the reign of terror; and one of the most pregnant proofs that the term had been rightly applied, was the fact, that a member of the House, in consequence of taking a course that had been disapproved of, had been publicly insulted in the Theatre of Philadelphia. He did not wish to see another reign of terror. Most earnestly should he deprecate the advent of that time, when a member of the House of Representatives might not speak of the conduct of a public man, without the hazard of personal indignity, and of brutal treatment in the open streets. Mr. C. did not know whether by the use of such a term, he did not subject himself to treatment of a similar kind; for he had seen the individual who had perpetrated the outrage walking about the lobbies of that House with a bludgeon in his hand. Yet be the hazard what it might, he should at all times speak that which he thought respecting the power of Congress to punish such offences. If the voice of the people of this land could not be spoken by their representatives without such a hazard, where would the ancient, the grey-headed Nestors be found? those in whose bosom the hand of age had placed a desire for tranquility? They whose wisdom and experience rendered them to move another, which he thought would avoid the perplexity in which this discussion had involved the House.

The following paragraph is from the New York Standard of Thursday last:

"Will the Editors of the National Intelligencer tell us how much of their old debt they have been able to pay by aid of the Bank of the United States, and how much the new favor from the Bank is, and on what security? Is their silence towards the Courier and Enquirer, although professedly opposed to all the Intelligencer's great men, to be accounted for by sympathy—pecuniary sympathy?"

This inquiry is so purely impertinent, that we are persuaded that the veriest hack of party, having committed it to paper, would be ashamed of it, on seeing it in print the next day. Under existing circumstances, however, we waive exception to the character of it, so far as to say, that we owe no debt to the Bank of the United States that we are either afraid or ashamed of; that we pride ourselves in paying off our old debt as fast as we can; that we have discovered no "new way to pay old debts;" and that we have received no favor from the Bank of any sort, new or old, other than discounts for limited terms on sufficient security, and on which we pay the same discounts as other borrowers from the Bank. Our transactions with it have been purely of a business nature; and the United States cannot give better security to the public creditors for its debt, than we have given the Bank for ours.

Of the affairs of the Courier and Enquirer we have no knowledge whatever, nor with it any sympathy, pecuniary or political. The rule which we endeavor to observe towards our contemporaries, and all others, is, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. Acting upon this principle, what possible right could we have to intermeddle with the pecuniary concerns of the proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer, the New York Standard, or any other public journal? We should despise ourselves for doing it.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The following letters, being the first of a series, written in the Latin language, by Mr. Almourhid Ali, "late of Cumberland," as the lawyers express it, was picked up a few evenings since—we say nothing of the "locus in quo." After dint of hard study, a friend of mine, who is somewhat versed in Erasmus and Corderius—has perfected and favored me with a translation, promising that if it prove interesting, he may venture on one other. As it is frequently profitable to know a foreigner's opinion of our manners and customs, we conclude to offer you the publication of it—peradventure it may fill up a vacant column—premiering however, that we are in no wise accountable for any errors or misconceptions of the said Ali—albeit we do agree most heartily with him, relative to his distaste to red colors, more especially since our centre building has been so garbed.

L. N.

From Almourhid Ali, a Turk in the service of the Celestial Empire, to his friend Asaph Benhaddir, keeper of the Harraam to his Highness, the Grand Vizier of the Sultan of Turkey:

Friend of my soul, beloved Asaph, how art thou! I wander in imagination on the green banks of glassy Link-chin-ga-koff, and view with delight the wan-ton spots of its waters ever and anon as they are ruffled by the breeze. In my mind's eye, thou art with me—and our spirits seem to kindle with delightful converse, as we relax us from the cares and anxieties of the day. We wander along the meadows of Omar, as it rolls on and pours its tributary waters in the sea, and we pluck from its fair sides its choicest flowers and deck our brows with their rosy wreaths. Again in imagination, I return to the busy haunts of life, and I wile away the weary hours with the favourite and fairest of my four and twenty wives. Day comes apace, and I awake from my slumbers to the dread reality, that waste of waters are between us and the green soil of my native land—and the fair faces of my Harraam and the sweet image of my friend, fit with the soothing vision from before me. Where am I?—By the beard of the Prophet, Asaph, I hardly know. When his Celestial Highness dispatched me, the humblest of his slaves, on this august embassy, my soul was lifted up with vanity, and I cried aloud! but here am I—and how changed the scene from the fair colors in which fancy had portrayed it. Instead of a Royal City, glittering in all the magnificence and splendour of wealth, with its five and forty Bashtaws of 10 tails, its scores of Pashas with no tails, its huge walls and ponderous gates of brass, its many mosques and marble palaces, and odoriferous baths, its tens of thousands of slaves and its mighty river, bearing on its bosom the wealth of nations and speeding its onward course to pour its waters into the ocean, I behold—by Mahomet, but I am ashamed to tell you.

Experience, my dear Benhaddir, is the beacon by which we are at last to be guided—its genial light alone enables us to pierce the darkness by which we are surrounded, and he who would bear with him a contented mind, and would pluck freely from the tree of knowledge, must persuade himself to view

House determining that it should be put, brought the House into a difficulty, resulting in divers motions to get rid of it, which lasted to a late hour.

The question thus propounded by the respondent's Counsel was in the following form, being put immediately after the reading by the Clerk, in the way of evidence, of that part of Mr. Stanberry's Speech in which the respondent's name was mentioned: "These remarks, thus published, impute fraud to the accused: Had you then, or have you now, any evidence, and if any, what evidence of the correctness of such imputation?"

To this question Mr. Stanberry answered, in substance, that it was no part of his intention to impute any fraud to Governor Houston: his name had been introduced into his speech only to identify the transaction to which he had reference. The charge was intended against the late Secretary of War, and against the President of the United States, if he, as represented, had knowledge of the attempted fraud and did not disapprove of it. Respecting the proof of fraud in the case—

Mr. Stanberry having proceeded thus far, was stopped by an objection to the relevancy of any testimony which, after what he had testified already, he might go on to give.

A great number of gentlemen spoke, and many motions were made, withdrawn, and modified. The pending question, when the House determined to adjourn, was upon giving leave to the counsel for the respondent to withdraw the question, with the avowed intention to move another, which he thought would avoid the perplexity in which this discussion had involved the House.

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Nat. Intell.

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without prejudice, the manners of the Infidels. You know, light of my soul, and apple of my eye, thou to whom my most secret thoughts have not been hidden, that under the government of the Light of the Universe and father of the Celestial Empire, the illustrious Hong-fong-choo, son of the great Tit-chu-chan, who traced his pedigree through 5 and 20,000 generations) whom God preserve, I sojourned some brief years. You know, oh Benhaddir, or you ought to know, for sooth to say, as the slangwhangers of this mighty city express it, "there are no two ways about it," how long a time elapsed before I became reconciled to the customs of the Chinese in staining their teeth as black as the visage of Eblis: But time softens every thing but woman's temper, and reconciles us to that, at which nature at first revolts: sojourning in distant places, contributes to the dispelling of prejudice—and if Allah spares me, I doubt not that I shall speedily become fond of the beverage which the Prophet forbids, more particularly after a long residence with this people, who to say the truth, are much addicted to immoderate potations. Nay, I doubt not that I shall become as much familiarized with their customs, as I was with the stained teeth and compressed feet of the Chinese.

Non-nulla desunt In fact, Red seems to be the favourite colour of this mighty people—their houses are Red, their servants are Red, their hair is Red, their noses are Red, and by the head of Amrow, I am informed they even venture on rubicund inexpressibles; but as the sage Latinist sayeth, "De gustibus non disputandum." Far be it from me, oh Benhaddir, to gain say their favourite colour, but the colour of the breeches of the Prophet, which forms the holy standard of the nation, is more to be admired—this, the beauteous green, they only use on their casements and their cheques. These latter, I am verily informed, are exceedingly fine, and tho' I have not met with one so far, I doubt not, Asaph, I shall speedily procure thee a dainty green cheese, for thy board.

I confess me that at first I was peculiarly startled with a mode of dress very common with Bashaws of 2 tails here, (and I believe they have none higher, and but few of these.) Contrary to our customs of clothing ourselves in garments of one colour, there seems to be a struggle among their Mandarins, of how many colours their nether garments shall consist; a custom, I shrewdly suspect, derived from the despised race of the Jews, thereby imitating the coat of many colours worn by the descendant of Abraham. The prevailing fashion (a word, common with the Franks, which is not susceptible of translation into our sublime idiom) present appears to be a checked cloth, divided into countless squares, reflecting from their surface, innumerable colours and variegated hues. This puzzled me much. I slept four and twenty hours thereupon, and six and thirty were the Pipes I smoked in deep consideration on the subject. I pondered long both night and day thereon, and when I questioned their chief mandarins on the subject, I received only for answer that it was the 10th, and here Benhaddir, I was more sorely puzzled, and my progress in diving into the metaphysics of this People, as the slangwhangers term them, resembled much that of the reptile that floats upon the waters and progresses 1 step forwards and 2 back. I transacted my "knowledge box" as the slangwhangers most elegantly term the head; and I consulted the sagacious lexicographers, to ascertain the meaning and intent of this word Xth, as yet I have so far emerged from obscurity, as to know, that Xth is not 9th, but in fact, is—Xth. But my lucubrations on this subject shall be reserved, beloved Benhaddir, for a future letter; suffice it to say, that the only conclusion that I have arrived at, is that this peculiarity of dress is adopted for the sake of entrapping the fair objects of their devotions, (who to say truth are like Houris in beauty)—Woman being, as the sage Confucius remarketh, "an animal much addicted to finery." I have much to say to thee—many marvels to recount to thee, and many mysteries to unravel, but these, with a description of the Cadis—the Janissaries, and the sects of Hay Street Literati, Green Street Exquisites, and Person Non-descripts, into which this mighty city has been split up,—I delay to communicate at present. The shades of night are gathering round me; noont disturbs the soft serenity of the scene, save the noise of the water pouring over Eccles's mill dam, and the chattering of the little negroes in the street. "You heard me," Benhaddir, "I say," my spirits yield to the mild peace of Nature, and my wearied limbs court repose. Farewell, Benhaddir. God and his Prophet preserve thee. Thine, ALMOURHID.

MARRIED.

In Washington City, at the Mansion of the President, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, LUCIUS J. POLK, Esq. of Tennessee, to Miss MARY A. EASTON, a member of the President's family.

DIED.

At Charlotte, on the 12th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD G. WILKINSON, aged 32, formerly of this place.

At Camden, S. C., on the 16th inst., in the 63d year of his age, Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Columbia, formerly Governor of S. C. Senator in Congress, &c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, April 17th, at 12 M., the Henrietta Steam Boat, Capt. Tawes, with Flour, &c. for Geo. McNeill, J. Huske & Son, H. Horn, E. & I. Blake, and Wm. C. Cook.

ARRIVED, April 20th, Henrietta Steam Boat, with Molasses and Fish, for John M. Dobbin, Yarbrough & Ray, and Amos Kimball. 7 Passengers.

DEPARTED, April 21st, Henrietta Steam Boat, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, and Bacon, &c., for Yarbrough & Ray, Willkings & Co., E. & I. Blake, John McArn, Joseph Baker, George McNeill, Thos. Fuller, and J. M. Strong. 8 Passengers.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Messrs. P. Dailey, J. Munn, Willkings & Co., T. Sandford & Co., T. Fuller, G. McNeill, J. C. Latta of this place. J. Murphy, M. Brown, S. W. Brown, W. Chambers, Hackett & Lemly, Salisbury. R. Webb, Wake County.

DEPARTED, on the same day, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, with Cotton, Flour, &c., for P. Dailey, A. Bailey, H. W. Ayer and others.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 7 a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8½ a 9½. Corn 50 a 52½. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 33 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

COUNTY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Citizens of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent us in the next General Assembly. Persons interested in the object of the meeting, are requested to attend. MANY CITIZENS.

April 23d, 1832. 77-2w.

Notice.

THE Hon. Robert Strange, John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Alexander Elliott and Duncan Mac Rae, having been appointed as Commissioners to open Books and to receive subscriptions in the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying into effect a law of the last Legislature, incorporating the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, are requested to meet at the Bank of Cape Fear in said town, on Saturday 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, (noon) to make the necessary arrangements relative thereto.

April 21st, 1832. 77-1w.

Lafayette Hotel Company.
A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Stock of this Company, will be held at the Planter's Hotel, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Company. April 24.

ATTENTION,
Fayetteville Light Artillery.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Arsenal, in full Summer Uniform, on Saturday 28th inst. at half past 9 o'clock. A. M., with 3 ball and 4 blank cartridges, for the celebration of your 15th Anniversary. By order, WILL. O. JEFFREYS, Q. M. 77-1w.

April 23d, 1832.

The Subscriber,

IN addition to his former Stock has just received a complete assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at his Store a few doors west of the Planter's Hotel, Brick Row. THOS. J. JORDAN. 77-1w.

April 23, 1832.

J. GAMPEL.

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at the reduced prices. All orders for work in the line shall be fully received and punctually attended to. Fayetteville, April 24. 77-1w.

JOHN C. LATTA,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA, Which he offers, low for cash or country produce, at either of his Stores on Hay and Person streets. He also keeps a good assortment of

Paints, Oils, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, At his store on Person street. Fayetteville, April 24. 77-1w.

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of BEDSTEADS and WINDSOR CHAIRS will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

ON Tuesday, May 8, 1832, will be sold, a large assortment of fresh imported Spring GOODS, just received from N. York, consisting of blue, black, olive, bottle green, brown and mixt Colours, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, merino Cassimeres, Lastings, French Drilling, Vestings, Bangup Corde, Bees-tees, a great variety of fancy Prints, (newest style) Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Swiss Capes, Book Muslins, fancy colored Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, 8-4 Diapers, Gingham, fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, palmato and fur Hats, Cotton Hose, Cotton Balls, patent Suspenders, together with a great variety of other Goods. Terms liberal and made known at sale. April 24. 77-1w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Colours, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloth, imitation Merino Cloth, Brocheles, Lastings, Princetons, Nankens, Mole-skins, Bangup Corde, French Drilling, Chees's apool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Gingham, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mill Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Peleries, lace Capes and Peleries, 5-4 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheetings, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mer-seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hat, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustings, Gros-de-Berme, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Saraneta, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Craple Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmieries, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JNO. MCARN. 77-1w.

April 24, 1832.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES, 18 tierces do. do. Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS. For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO. 77-1w.

April 20, 1832.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon. Also in Store, Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL. 77-1w.

April 17.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams hanging from Board Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL. 77-1w.

April 17.

Notice.

ON Saturday, the 5th of May next, the building of the Rafiswamp Church, near Mr. Hector McFayden's, will be let out to the lowest bidder. Further particulars will be made known on the day.

ANGUS CURRIE, RANDAL CURRIE, JOHN GILCHRIST, DANIEL McPHAIL, PETER McEACHIN, } Commrs. Robeson County, April 21, 1832. 77-1w.

N. B. The dimensions are as follows, length 45 ft. width 35 do., height 15 do.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a Note given by me to Enoch Robbins, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 20th of April, 1832, as the Note is a fraud, and I am determined not to pay the same. LEWIS THOMPSON, JORDAN THOMPSON, Robeson County, April 17, 1832. 77-1w.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES** of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively for cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.
Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice.
March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:
20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do,
12 ditto Leaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are **BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING**, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
January 24.

Wm. Widdifield,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Respectfully informs

his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES, With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Removal.

P. DAILEY
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable **GOODS** in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhd. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhd. Jamaica do do,
15 brls. do do,
8 hhd. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do do,
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Belows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and OIL,
Tanner's
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF POWDER,
gun & rifle

A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twilled Sacking and Osnaburghs,
Raisins by 4 & 8 box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Lephorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,
Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre,
Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdigris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow,
with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.
THOMAS FULLER.
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.
E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
March 13. 71tf

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS**, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Gingham,
French do, a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Canton Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hd'f's.
Fancy palm-tree and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilbert's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manila Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valiseses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Rice and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandise, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.
HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,
That large and commodious WAREHOUSE on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.
November 1, 1831. 52tf

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhd. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut end wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Together with an assortment of **STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE**, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of **MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c.**, which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.
THOS. J. JORDAN.
September 21. 46tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.
JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
November 15. 54tf

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto, of the best quality, assorted colours, Valencia, silk & woolen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of **NEEDLES**, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.
DUNCAN SMITH.
He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.
November 8. 53tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 28th, 1831. 64tf

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactory, consisting in part of

300 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
200 do. 2nd do do do,
200 do. 1st do do do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.
The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,
Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhd. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin.—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
October 25, 1831. 51tf

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muratic, Nitric, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Ether, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous, Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarella, Balsam, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. P'ere Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Castaic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tartar; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladonna, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscinus, Gentian, Colocynthis, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Asafoetida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanha, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calced and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do. green, do. blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf

Just Received,

25 Hhds. and half hhd. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on Credit.
Apply to the Editor.
January 24.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes, \$1 60
1200 ditto on Neil's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens, 8 40
132 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young, 1 22
200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier, 20
The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.
100 acres on Neil's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation \$100
530 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value \$700, 5 60
87 1/2 ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value \$87 1/2, 62
50 ditto on Neil's creek, owner unknown, valuation \$50, 40
JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, Sh'f.
March 26, 1832. 73-6t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 38tf

All persons having

accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement.—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
One Gig and Harness for sale.
January 23, 1832. 64tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a **WIDE STOCK** of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square, AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

Also,
A great variety of SILKS, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. MCARN.

January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand CARRIAGE, an elegant BAROUCHE, and one common Barouche.
J. MCARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER, Calf and Kip Skins, Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety, Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins, Skirting and harness Leather, &c. With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soil and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Alum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

RO. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf

Wanted,

A Journeyman TIN PLATE WORKER. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 152-4f

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings, of the latest styles—

Also, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.
H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguez, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

Also inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles.
HENRY ERAMBERT.
Two or three workmen will receive extra wages by immediate application.
Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Road of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 63tf

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER, 8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.
March 20.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure, 10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhd. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order, Rowland's mill and cross cut Saw.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER, For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthma; and difficult respiration; corrects obstinate constipation, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate disease, lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.
Fayetteville, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stores in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE, C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 68tf

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs of the said Company, to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH, SAMUEL F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, August 4th 1831. 49tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my Agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.
December 31, 1831. 613m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM. F. NELSON, per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
January 3, 1832. 61-6m

NOTICE.—The public are

hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is authorized to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH, SAMUEL F. NELSON.
For Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 61-6m

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Quintana Scott.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and North Carolina Journal, for three months, that the said Quintana Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th